

FIRST EDITION.
11.30 P. M.

SENATOR BLAINE is reckoned upon as one of the warmest supporters of Garfield's administration.

D. A. PARDEE, of New Orleans, is to be Judge Woods' successor. Mr. Pardee is a native of Ohio.

GENERAL WALKER expects to have the census returns ready for presentation immediately after the holidays.

SOUTH CAROLINA has taken an advanced step on the whisky question. A bill has just passed the legislature, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors outside of incorporated towns and providing for a heavy tax there.

Soon after the holiday recess Senator Conkling will rise to a question of personal privilege, and make a speech which will include a full history of the Phelps-Dodge case, and put Senator Bayard in a very unenviable position.

In our last issue we offered a big Christmas gift, a ginger-ale horse to any local Webster who would give us a definition of modern democracy. No one applied. We renew the promise, and offer a demijohn of bourbon whiskey. Surely this will fetch them.

Do you remember how you "cooed" out, the Wilson men during the election? Do you remember how you sang to them with false promises of republican votes?—Knoxville Tribune.

No, we don't remember, and we call upon you for the proof? If we made promises of republican votes to Wilson, produce the proof.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is about to do a thing perhaps without precedent in our magazines, namely, reprint a serial story which has already run six numbers of another American magazine.

The serial of Mrs. Burnett, "A Fair Barbarian," which is announced for the "Midwinter Number," is said to be altogether the brightest and most amusing of this popular author has ever written.

It will occupy two or three numbers only of Scribner's, the first installment covering about twenty-three pages. It has been printed already in six numbers of another magazine, with a large circulation, but with an entirely different circle of readers. There is at least one recent Parisian precedent for such a course as Scribner has adopted. A novel by a popular French writer, written the last year or two, appeared in a prominent daily paper as a serial. After this it came out in book form, and when it had reached a sale of some forty or fifty thousand, one fine morning this very novel was announced far and wide as the leading serial of a daily newspaper, Le Petit Journal, which, as every one knows who has read its gigantic sign on the sides of the several-story Paris houses, boasts the unequal circulation of 650,000 copies daily.

Mrs. Burnett has revised her story for its re-appearance in Scribner, but has made no material change in it.

Katie Putnam.

This vivacious, sparkling, brilliant, little actress made her debut before a Knoxville audience last night, as "Lena, the Madcap." Her audience was fair but not near so large as she merits. She was charming from the beginning to the fall of the curtain at the end of the last act. As the rollicking, mischievous girl she was irresistible. And these same traits followed her after she became a nurse, teasing the life out of a gouty, church-going uncle, who wished to force her against her will to marry. Her performance was a success. And when she sang "Old Grims" that she possessed the faculty of making his life miserable she appeared to perfection. She certainly is one of the most charming and talented actresses to have visited our city. Her support is full.

This afternoon, she has decided, at the special request of many friends, to give a matinee, when will be given that merry little comedy, in three acts, entitled "The Household Treasure," for the entertainment especially of the ladies and children. The curtain will rise promptly at 2:30 o'clock. To-night in her farewell performance, Miss Putnam will appear in her great representation of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in a dramatic compilation of sketches from the celebrated work of Charles Dickens, entitled, "Old Curiosity Shop." Miss Putnam is conceded by the most eminent critics to be without a rival in the interpretation of Dickens' characters. Her conception is peculiarly her own, and inapproachable. None should miss this opportunity.

The Colored Masons.

Last night the colored Masons of this city had a grand installation at Harmony lodge, next door to the Chronicle office. Rev. Geo. H. Shaffer, of Nashville, and M. W. G. M. Howard, of Memphis, conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. J. M. Arnold, editor of the Baptist Courier of this city. There was a large turnout of our best class of colored citizens.

Such gatherings as the one they had last night at Harmony lodge tends to elevate the race, and they deserve much praise for the very refined and cultured entertainment they gave.

For a torpid liver there is nothing better than Talc Spring Water. For sale at Peter Kern's.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A LEAKING SHIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Ship Nungnam Dornio, of New York, with cotton from Savannah for Liverpool, put into Bermuda, leaking, on the 10th inst., and anchored in Murray's anchorage. During a heavy gale on the 11th, she dragged ashore, stranded abreast off fort Cat's Horn and bilged the same night. The cargo is being discharged. It is believed the ship will be a total wreck.

BERMUDA, Dec. 28.—The ship Nungnam Dornio, from Savannah with 4,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool, was towed into Murray's anchorage, on December 11th, by the tug-boat Britannia. Capt. Carnes called to obtain a steam pump, that he might proceed on his voyage, his ship being leaky. Soon after the vessel's anchorage a very heavy gale sprung up from the northwest, and continued very violent for several hours. About noon the ship dragged her anchors and came on rocks near the shore opposite the naval tanks, where she has become a wreck. Every effort is being made to save the cargo, which is being brought by boats into the harbor of St. George.

LATER.—The work of saving the cargo of the stranded ship Nungnam Dornio still continues. Up to the present time, according to official returns, about 1,200 bales of cotton, more or less damaged, have been landed. The schooner J. P. Wyman, from Jacksonville, with pitch pine, was towed in to Murray's anchorage during the recent northwest gale, where she came to with two anchors down. She soon began to drag and carried away a boat stay, and to avoid going ashore she slipped both anchors and put to sea. A schooner supposed to be the J. P. Wyman, was subsequently signalled to the eastward.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—W. H. Prescott, one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with China, arrived by the steamer City of Peking this evening. He has been besieged by interviewers since his landing but remains strictly reticent regarding the proceedings of the commission and terms of treaties. The only information he vouchsafes is to the effect that the commission on their arrival at Peking took up their quarters at the American legation, and that the negotiations which occupied one month and one day were carried on at the Chinese foreign office, and that Commissioner Swift is at Shanghai and will return by the next steamer, and that he and Mr. Trevelyan will go east on Wednesday. As to the terms of the treaties, Mr. Trevelyan maintains most rigid silence. He says he has not seen the reports heretofore published regarding the work of the commission and he declines either to affirm or deny them.

COLD WEATHER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Further reports received from points at the west show that the weather is generally colder there than in Chicago. In many places the thermometer marked 14 to 20 degrees below zero during the day and evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at Fort Gary 41 degrees below zero, a fall of 1 degree; Escanaba, 20 below, a fall of 26 degrees; Duluth, 30 below, a fall of 9 degrees; St. Paul, 25 below, fall of 14 degrees; Milwaukee, 19 below, fall of 5 degrees; Chicago, 9 below, fall of 18 degrees; Alpena, 10 below, fall of 36 degrees; Detroit, 3 below, fall of 30 degrees; St. Louis, 4 below, fall of 14 degrees; Indianapolis, 4 below, fall of 30 degrees; Toledo, 1 below, fall of 30 degrees; Cincinnati, 6 above, fall of 25 degrees; Pittsburgh, 5 above, fall of 22 degrees; Rochester, 5 above, fall of 23 degrees; Washington, D. C. 19 above, fall of 13 degrees.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Negotiations are pending and will probably be soon completed for the purchase, by a party of Cincinnati capitalists, among whom are Charles W. West and M. E. Ingalls, of the Kentucky Central railroad. The plan is to build a road to connect this road with the Knoxville and Ohio road, and by combinations with them, extend the roads to make a through line from the northwest to seaboard. It will be independent of the Louisville and Nashville road.

STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The stock market opened irregular, but in early dealings speculation was generally strong in tone and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. C. C. and I. C. and Union Pacific and Erie preferred, and the St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, leading an upward movement. Subsequently there was a reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the latter in Central Pacific and C. C. and I. C. and Mississippi preferred, declined $\frac{1}{2}$ and C. B. and Q. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

JAY D. DUNNING, Clerk, Wabash Shops, Toledo, Ohio, says: I am now wearing an "Only Lung Pad," and it has afforded me almost instant relief from Asthma.—See Adv.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28.—It is reported that the grain commission firm of W. P. McLaren & Co., of Milwaukee, has failed for \$100,000. There are no particulars. Regard the failure of W. P. McLaren & Co., the manager of the Chicago branch, John A. Rice, states that the firm is closing up in this city, and that all there was in the story of the failure of this branch. The step had been contemplated.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 28.—S. M.—The steamer Persia Monarch, from New York, Dec. 28d, for London, is now off Highlands, returning in a jerky condition. The steamer Assyrian Monarch, of the same line, from New York, Dec. 25th, for London, is lying by her.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The title trials were formally opened in the court of the queen's bench, before Lord Chief Justice May, and Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The court room is densely crowded with spectators. Chief Justice May read the address, stating that after the misconception on which had arisen as to what he had said on a former occasion, he should not take part in the present trials.

A great crowd of people around the approaches to the court loudly cheered the traversers upon their arrival. The judges took their seats shortly after 10 o'clock. The body of the court is occupied by the counsel of the bar. The principal gallery is filled with the Irish members of parliament, and a few ladies and the sprinkling of the general public.

Chief Justice May, with considerable composure, the document declaring that he should not take part in the present trial. It contained a vindication of his former speech. The announcement that he would not preside at the trial caused no manifestation. After Chief Justice May had finished reading, Justice Fitzgerald took the chief seat and the trials were proceeded with before him and Justice Barry. Only eight out of twenty-four jurors called answered to their names. The attorney general applied for the postponement of the trials until to-morrow because of the short attendance of jurors. Mr. MacDonough, of the counsel for the traversers, urged that it was useless to select a jury of twelve from those who answered to their names. Justice Fitzgerald agreed that the latter was the regular course. Three jurors were then excused on account of age and infirmity. Mr. MacDonough challenged another. A legal argument of more than an hour ensued on Mr. MacDonough's challenge. The court decided that the traversers had a right to challenge in the usual way a certain number of jurors, but that the counsel for the traversers did not take advantage of this decision to obstruct the course of the trial. The jury was finally empaneled after much difficulty. It consists of eight Catholics, three Protestants and one Quaker. When the jury had been constituted the attorney general opened the case for the crown and the traversers on the charge of conspiracy and murder.

The traversers, who were so fortunate as to participate, will testify, demonstrating the fact that there are no better hotel keepers than mine host J. C. Flanders, and the great variety and extra palatable condition of the dinner bore evidence of the good taste of his excellent lady.

Col. W. Matt Brown, the universally popular and genial proprietor of the Lamar house, which has a reputation rarely excelled, delighted his guests in connection with private individuals. The government, he said, was bound to institute proceedings to put down the wicked agitation. A great crowd cheered the traversers at the adjournment of court.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Durban says the disaster to the 29th regiment on the road between Lydenburg and Pretoria, has been exaggerated. Thirty only were killed and wounded. The rest were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Pretoria. A steamer with 140 soldiers has arrived at Durban.

Sprague-Cooking Scandal.

SPECIAL to the Cincinnati Commercial. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The friends of Senator Conkling, ex-Senator Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, here in Washington, express genuine sorrow that a great scandal, involving these names and many others, is about to break upon the country. In Washington each of these three parties has friends, who lay the blame at the doors of the other two, but deeper than this is the sorrow that all feel in view of what seems the impossibility of keeping this scandal down. It is believed here by some that it will equal the Beecher scandal in many sensational features, and probably attract as much attention. Great efforts have been made to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, but every attempt has been a failure. Mrs. Sprague's friends say that the ex-Senator is unable in mind, in fact that he don't know half the time what he is about, and that his strange conduct has been caused by business and domestic troubles. Senator Conkling's friends take it very coolly, and say that nothing whatever can be proved against him, although they are aware that the attempt will be made. The whole matter is deplored here, as much on account of the high character of the parties, as because other and innocent hearts will ache.

Weather Report.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 28, 1880.
Time.... 7 a. m. 10 32 2 p. m. 2 32
Barom't' 30.13 30.14 30.04 30.05
Therm't' 21. 23. 24. 24.
Wet 5 p. m. 21. 21.5 22. 22.

Maximum thermometer, 29°; minimum, 21°; rainfall, 0.00.
INDICATIONS for Tennessee and the Ohio valley: Generally cloudy weather and areas of snow, lower temperature and northerly to westerly winds.

Knoxville College.

The Sabbath school at Knoxville college celebrated their fifth anniversary in the college chapel on Friday eve, 24th inst. The chapel was handsomely decorated for the occasion with evergreens, flowers and pictures. Among the many beautiful mottoes was an artistic monogram, tastefully arranged in an octagon, the letters K. C. (Knoxville College). There was also in the rear of the chapel a large Roman cross. The decorations were under the immediate management of Prof. Wallace, to whom great credit is due. The pupils of the Sabbath school assembled in their respective class rooms with their teachers, and at a quarter to seven they marched into the chapel, where they were comfortably seated. The exercises were opened with appropriate music, and prayer was offered by Prof. Wallace. It was an interesting sight to see eight classes, over two hundred and fifty pupils, of all ages, going through the exercises on the following subjects: "The Lord's Prayer," "Catechism," "Ten Commandments," "Temperance," and the "Golden Texts of 1880," etc. The classes all did well, especially the chanting of the Lord's prayer by Miss Buchanan's class, composed of small boys and girls. The superintendent, Rev. S. B. Reed, D.D., college pastor, presided, and delivered the anniversary address, which was very interesting and replete with good advice for old and young. The superintendent reported two having died during the past year, and six having joined the church from the Sabbath school. The average attendance for the year was one hundred and sixty. Collection, \$18. There were two large treasurers upon the rostrum, which were brilliantly illuminated. The superintendent distributed presents to two hundred and sixty pupils. The music prepared for the occasion was excellent. Miss Ida McCulloch, presiding at the organ. The benediction was pronounced by President McCulloch.

Christmas Dinners.

There is nothing that contributes more to the enjoyment of Christmas than the dinner upon which extra efforts are always expended. The past Christmas, owing to the flush state of affairs generally, was noted for the good eating in every household, even among the poorer classes. The hotels of the city were especially noted for the extraordinary dinners. At the Atkin house a most tempting and complete bill of fare was furnished the guests, selected with the care which is proverbial with the excellent management and served up in faultless style, under the direction of the proficient steward, Mr. Grover.

The fare at the Hattie House was simply superb, as all who were so fortunate as to participate will testify, demonstrating the fact that there are no better hotel keepers than mine host J. C. Flanders, and the great variety and extra palatable condition of the dinner bore evidence of the good taste of his excellent lady.

Col. W. Matt Brown, the universally popular and genial proprietor of the Lamar house, which has a reputation rarely excelled, delighted his guests in connection with private individuals. The government, he said, was bound to institute proceedings to put down the wicked agitation. A great crowd cheered the traversers at the adjournment of court.

A Big Swindle.

The public are constantly being inveigled into taking a substitute or being deceived into buying a fraud, for the reason that dealers can buy the counterfeit at \$5 per dozen, or 42 cents per bottle, and sell it to the consumer at \$1—making an enormous profit, which is the only object in trying to sell a preparation in imitation of, or substitute for, Simmons Liver Regulator. Nothing is known about the imitations—they are made by adventurers, knowing nothing of medicines or drugs. Buy only the genuine, it being recommended by the greatest and most reliable people. Take only that which is known to be good, made by J. H. Ziehl & Co.

Notes From Fullen's.

FULLEN'S, Dec. 21.
MR. EDITOR: Our little village has been invaded by death. Mrs. Cordelia Smith, consort of Mr. Henry Smith, railroad clerk at this place, died on last Friday, at four o'clock p. m., of typhoid fever. Her funeral came off on Sunday at Ebenezer M. E. church, Rev. W. W. Pyatt officiating. She leaves a husband and two small children, who have the sympathies of the entire community.

Little Merrill, youngest child of the writer, while working at the fire a few days since, accidentally threw some hot embers in his eyes, which burned them severely but did not destroy the sight.

Miss Florence Clegg and Mr. Robert Broyles were married last Thursday, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Clegg, on Middle creek, in this county. Rev. Wm. Copp solemnized the rites.

An immense quantity of poultry is being shipped from upper East Tennessee to the southern markets.

The weather is cloudy and cold, and the mud almost bottomless. J. R. H.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and as soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" Inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.—Cairo Bulletin.

Smoke Druggists' Best Medicine Cigar, at J. Blaufeld's, opposite Custom House. xlii5djan-a-10f

Public Roads.

CARTER FURNACE, Dec. 28.
MR. EDITOR: The legislature of Tennessee will soon be convened for the purpose of considering questions of interest to, and enacting laws for the benefit of their constituency. And next to the state debt question the road question is perhaps of as much, if not of more importance to the people of Tennessee than any other question that may come before that body during its session. We certainly need better roads in East Tennessee, and in order to get them, we need a better law, for our present road law serves the purpose only of giving us the most miserable set of roads that any people were afflicted with, ever and in place of getting better seems to grow worse and worse each year. This question of how shall we get a better road system has no doubt received much thought by persons who habitually travel over the country and by those who have anything to transport over our miserable Tennessee roads but as no one has spoken out on the subject lately, I cautiously advance to the front to give the people the benefit of my thoughts on the question involved.

The theory I advance, may meet with some opposition, but while this may be the case, as I do not want to intend to get into any controversy over the matter, I will nevertheless write as I hope to be of service to the whole people and add to the material prosperity and wealth of the state.

But to the theory. 1st, let there be a law to make and keep up roads by taxation; say fifty cents upon each person subject to a poll tax and upon each hundred dollars worth of taxable property, five cents for road purposes. Then in addition thereto, let the law be so changed or modified that state prisoners can be worked upon the public roads and let every road in the state be macadamized by first commencing work on the principal thoroughfare and continuing till all was completed. Let every county build a work house and work their convicts upon the roads, having an overseer to control and direct the work, and let it be the duty of each county's court to see that the prisoners receive human treatment at the hands of the overseer, and that they are comfortably clothed and properly fed and then whether persons be convicted of a felony, or some crime that simply incarcerates them in the county jail for a period of time, let them be transferred to the work house and work out their sentence or pay their fine by labor on the same on the road. Let the work commence at the county seat, on some one of the public thoroughfare and be pushed forward as rapidly as practicable and so soon as ten or twelve miles of the road, is macadamized and otherwise prepared for easy and comfortable transportation over it; let there be a toll gate erected in some suitable place near the town or city and a person designated by law to collect the toll at a reasonable commission and the residue turned over to the county or state for revenue, or to pay expenses of convicts, or for pushing to completion the remaining public roads in the county.

The above I give as the theory, in its crude state; hoping to interest some of our worthy statesmen in giving it shape and polish, so that our legislature may put it into practical working.

And, now that I have given the theory, it may be asked where is the advantage of such a law? The answer is, that the first place persons subject to a poll tax and work the road under the present system, would make money by paying one dollar tax instead of working under the present law, for the overseers generally go long and brush up a little before each circuit court, just so the road will pass muster, and the hands generally have to lose about three days' food away on the road. I say food away, because everybody that is accustomed working public roads under the present system, know that fully two thirds of the hands engaged in lounging around and cracking jokes, while others work.

Secondly if our roads were macadamized instead of transporting from 16 to 20 hundred pounds, with two ordinary horses, we would be able to transport from thirty-six to forty hundred, and persons living fourteen miles from market who have raised sixty bushels of wheat for sale, would thus save one day in transporting it to market, for our common dirt roads are good weather, an ordinary span of horses, will rarely ever draw more than thirty bushels (1800 lbs.) of wheat and it will take a whole day to make the trip, while on a good macadamized road he can take sixty bushels, with the same team, and make the round trip in less time, and damage his wagon and team less, thus he has saved a day to devote to some other industry, and of course would be glad to pay the state twenty cents toll for the time he has gained by the advantage of a first-class macadamized road. And as individuals would thus gain time for industrial pursuits, they would be advanced in wealth, and individual wealth makes every county's and so the whole commonwealth will be benefited by the system.

But one more point and I am done. It would have a tendency to moralize and to lessen crime in the country. Now a person is convicted of crime, sentenced to the penitentiary and is taken away from those he is acquainted with, and serves out his sentence with strangers, and in many instances cares but little for it. But if persons had to work upon the public highways, where they could be seen daily by those that know them, and thus pay the penalty of their crime, they would perhaps be less likely to trespass again.

Again many young people violate the law without thinking of what the punishment for the violation of the law would be, and why, simply from the fact they can not realize the penalty of serving out a sentence in the state prison, because they have had no ocular demonstration of the fact. But let them be accustomed to seeing the convicts at work in the chain gang upon the public highways, with their variegated suits and shaved heads, and you deter the youth, so that when temptations come, crime presses themselves, they will think of the chain gang, and thus be saved from crime and the state from the trouble and expense of prosecution. Now I do not say this would save all the youths from crime, but I say many. W. M. C.

Colonel McClure, writing from Nashville, says of Mrs. Polk: "She is so universally beloved by all parties and classes in Tennessee, that her little fortune in state bonds—all she possesses in the world—has been, by unbroken consent, exempted from the flood-tide of repudiation that has defaulted in the interest due to other creditors. Republican and democrat, white and black, high tax and low tax—all agree that the interest shall be paid promptly on the debt held by her."

D. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S Iron Tonic is a preparation of Ferrous Pyrophosphate and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Rashes. It cures every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES **IRON TONIC**

DYSPEPSIA.

LEWIS & CARHART,

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FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

COAL OIL and PAINTS.

ALVIN BARTON

Has a superb assortment of

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FOR

Christmas and New Year Presents

Together with all kinds of

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Carpets, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 18th, 1880.

MARCHAL & SMITH ORGAN CO., \$60

NEW PREMIUM CORN SHELLER.

TWO IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following are the real estate transfers registered in the office of the county clerk during the past week:

Real Estate Transfers.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

\$5,000,000.